

GAMA'S MANIFESTO. DECLARING AGAINST PEIXOTO.

WHY THE BRAZILIAN ADMIRAL JOINS THE INSURGENTS.

LEADING THE ARMY TO REVOLT—JOINED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE NAVY—THE ADMIRAL SAILS SOUTHWARD FROM ILHA GRANDE—PEIXOTO DISMISSED ADMIRAL GONCALVES.

London, Dec. 8.—"The Times" has this dispatch, sent from Rio Janeiro on December 5 and forwarded from Montevideo:

"During the last few days it has been comparatively quiet, and there has been only desultory firing. Admiral Peixoto left Ilha Grande on Saturday and proceeded southward.

"Telegrams from Desterro state that important events are expected to occur soon. Marshal Peixoto has dismissed Admiral Goncalves, who commanded the Bahia and Tiradentes at Montevideo.

General Saravia, dating his dispatch from Sorocaba, telegraphed to Marshal Peixoto: 'I am here now; will be back shortly.'

"Admiral Gama has published the following manifesto:

"Follow countrymen! My principles and feelings have hitherto been opposed to taking part in the revolt. The present moment is a painful one in the history of our Brazilian fatherland, and is fraught with circumstances which force me into the struggle and, accepting the duty which patriotism imposes upon me, with a full sense of my responsibility, I join the ranks of those who for a year in Rio Grande do Sul and three months here have fought valiantly to free our country from militarism and its hybrid alliance with the influence of sectarianism. As an officer of the Navy I draw my sword against military despotism, making every effort to rescue my country from the anarchy and servitude to which her rulers have now brought her. It is only just to restore by force of arms the Government which, in a moment of national stupefaction and surprise, was overthrown on November 15, 1889, by military sedition. Of this sedition the present Government was the outcome.

"I respect the free expression of opinion on the part of a nation, and, therefore, consider it advisable to appeal to the country to decide upon the form of government which is to rule it in the future. For this I and my comrades are ready to sacrifice our lives on the altar of our country. Surely the army, now fighting so bravely, will not persist in defending the Government which has lost the moral support of the people and has destroyed our credit among foreign nations.

"The watchword of freedom first heard on the southern frontier now prevails in Santa Catharina, Parana, Sao Paulo, the Northern States and here. Brazil's victory is certain. Hasten it by bringing every possible moral influence to bear. I call upon all the conservative classes of Brazil to support the military of 1889. I hope I shall fulfil my duty as a Brazilian, although the end be death. Let us do it together."

"SALDANHA DA GAMA, hitherto the entire medical staff of the Navy, hitherto to-day joined Gama at Encilhada Island."

MANY CLOTHING FIRMS SWINDLED.

TRY CASH CHECKS FOR THE BOGUS SON OF A BALTIMORE MERCHANT WHO ORDERS GOODS FREELY.

Baltimore, Dec. 8 (Special).—Many New-York and Philadelphia drygoods and clothing firms and several manufacturers in New-England are the victims of a swindler who is representing himself as the son of Henry Wessels, a drygoods merchant of Baltimore, and as the buyer for other large firms in this city. Mr. Wessels' name has been used in various ways as daily ordering loads of goods in front of his store which he never ordered and banks are serving notices on him of protests of checks. Mr. Wessels has employed an extra clerk to write explanations and answers to the scores of letters pouring in on him from merchants in New-York and Philadelphia who have ordered goods and shipped them on the order of the bogus son. Yesterday a half-dozen protested checks were received by Mr. Wessels. The morning following notices were received upon him. One was on a check for \$125 drawn, payable on demand, to the order of Nathan S. Schlessel on the Howard Bank. The other was on a check for \$250 drawn by the firm of Beckman, Haynes and Co. on the same bank. Mr. Wessels' clerk is keeping shipping goods back to the firms in New-York and Philadelphia. The goods began to come in yesterday. The firm of Beckman, Haynes and Co. drew a bill for \$250, drawn on the Howard Bank of Baltimore. After that in quick succession came letters of inquiry and notices of goods ordered. The firm of Beckman, Haynes and Co. sent a letter of inquiry about a bill of goods that had been ordered. The firm of Beckman, Haynes and Co. sent a letter of inquiry about a bill of goods that had been ordered. The firm of Beckman, Haynes and Co. sent a letter of inquiry about a bill of goods that had been ordered.

ADIRONDACK GUIDES COMING.

A SMALL ARMY OF THEM PREPARED TO TESTIFY IN THE JOHN C. AUSTIN CASE.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Next Monday the Austin case will begin in New-York, and no less than twenty-two Adirondack guides will be in attendance. Their fares have all been paid to New-York and they expect to receive a daily salary. Many of them have never seen city sights and to those the trip will be a treat, whether the insurance companies are successful in the suit or not. The Mutual Reserve Life Association of New-York, which John C. Austin was suing, has a large number of guides in the wilderness. At least one-half of the guides are positive also that Austin is alive. The actions and movements of Austin during the last two years will be fully covered.

The principal witness for the defense is a guide named Henry Carry, in the last ten years. His name is Land and he says he has guided Austin for several seasons previous to 1891. In July, 1891, he says, he saw Austin at a place where he stayed over night. They were to start next morning early on their journey, but when he awoke Austin had disappeared and he had not been seen since. He, however, heard of him in June, 1892, when he was said to be located near Cranberry Lake, and he believes that Austin had wintered there. From 1892, he met Austin at Cranberry Lake, and he believes that Austin had wintered there. From 1892, he met Austin at Cranberry Lake, and he believes that Austin had wintered there.

THE CRAYON PORTRAIT SWINDLE AGAIN.

A BIG SCHEME UNDEARTHED—OVER 5,000 PHOTOGRAPHS FOUND IN A ROOM OCCUPIED BY THE SCAMP.

A great swindling scheme which has been operated in almost every city east of the Mississippi River has been unearthed by the police of New-York. It is the old game of taking a photograph and a deposit, and promising to return a life-sized crayon portrait. Fifty cents was the modest amount that was asked. From the number of pictures discovered in the room of the supposed swindler, it is thought that thousands of residents of Chicago, New-York, Cleveland, Boston, Elmira, Brooklyn, Newark and other cities in the east have been duped by the man who called himself "C. H. Fleming, agent of the French Art and Portrait Company."

He had a branch office at No. 578 Broadway, Newark, and left the place.

Mrs. J. E. Brownian, who keeps a boarding-house in East Twelfth-st., this city, heard of the swindle in Newark, and wrote to Police Captain McManus, saying that one of her boarders had gone away, owing her two weeks' board, and that in his room was a pile of photographs worth nearly \$1,000. She thought they might have some connection with the case.

Detectives Fallon and Murphy visited the house yesterday, and in the room they found between 5,000 and 6,000 pictures, upon the backs of which were written the names and addresses of the originals. They also discovered a large number of letters, headed, "The Metropolitan Portrait Company, Columbian Branch, No. 265 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill."

The detectives learned that the man who was the name went under the name of "C. H. Fleming."

They had in their possession one of the many circulars which had been used in Newark. The circulars were headed, "The Metropolitan Portrait Company, Columbian Branch, No. 265 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill."

NEW HEAD OF "THE BOSTON TRAVELLER."

Boston, Dec. 8.—"The Advertiser" announced that "The Boston Traveller" has changed hands, the new head of the helm being H. H. Boyce, who now controls "The Arena."

CRISPI TO FORM A CABINET.

HE UNDERTAKES THE TASK CONDITIONALLY.

THE NEW PREMIER IN CONFERENCE WITH SIGNOR SARACCO—BELIEF THAT HE WILL FORM A SOLID MINISTRY.

Rome, Dec. 8.—In response to a summons from King Humbert, ex-Premier Crispi arrived here this afternoon from Naples and had a conference with the King, who asked him to form a Cabinet. Signor Crispi agreed to undertake the task conditionally. It is believed that he will be able to obtain a solid Ministry.

King Humbert, at 8 o'clock this evening, signed a decree appointing Signor Crispi to form a Cabinet. The ex-Premier, after formally accepting the task, called upon Signor Saracco, ex-Minister of Finance, and one of the foremost Italian authorities on finance, with whom he conferred for an hour.

"The Times" says that the only men capable to form a solid Ministry which would extricate the country from its dilemma are Signor Saracco and Crispi.

The above dispatches confirm the expectations published on November 18 in the columns of The Tribune, when it began editorial comments on a cable interview of Signor Crispi with a Parisian journalist, with these words: "Signor Crispi, soon to be again the Prime Minister of Italy, and his declaration to the representative of 'Le Journal' seem to indicate an approaching evolution in the external policy of Italy."

It was comparatively easy to foresee, at that time, three weeks ago, that the scandals of all sorts which the Giolitti Cabinet would surely have to face after the reopening of the Italian Chambers would cause its ignominious fall, and that King Humbert would be finally compelled to call Crispi to the rescue. Other Ministries had failed, because no man, not even Signor Crispi, had been able to offer sufficient guarantees of popularity and statesmanship to rally around him the quota of Ministers necessary to form a Cabinet.

Signor Crispi, who is said to have accepted the Premiership "conditionally," is aware that the situation of Italy is extremely critical, and he does not want to be hampered in his moves by any obstacles at Court or in Parliament.

He formerly explained here, Crispi feels that Italy must firm her sails in a new direction to avoid a financial catastrophe, she must decrease her ruinous military and armament expenditures, and must extend to her by France, the best customer for her products, and secure the financial assistance of her Languedoc, which is a rich and fertile country, where it is advocated daily by a constantly increasing number of the popular press, and where Signor Crispi, a Conservative leader, and Menotti Garibaldi, a Radical, have just published a strong and able article in the "L'Espresso" in which they declared of friendship and gratitude towards Italy.

"Le Journal" of Paris, will not abruptly drag Italy away from the Triple Alliance. The Italian Chambers would not do so, but Signor Crispi, who is said to have accepted the Premiership "conditionally," is aware that the situation of Italy is extremely critical, and he does not want to be hampered in his moves by any obstacles at Court or in Parliament.

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FLAMES SHOT FROM HER BODY.

A WOMAN'S MAD RACE FOR LIFE IN A NEW-JERSEY TOWN.

SHE SETS FIRE TO HER DRESS AND RUSHES ALONG THE STREETS PURSUED BY SCREAMING WOMEN—HER DEATH DEEMED CERTAIN.

A fire with probably fatal results occurred at the home of the Misses Lydia and Fannie Cummings, in Park-st., Hackensack, at 6 o'clock last evening. The Misses Cummings were absent at the time, their father, General Thomas S. Cummings, being alone in the house with the colored servant, Betty Ferguson. The girl lit a lamp in the dining-room and threw the match into a cuspidor. The flames from the match set fire to her dress and the portieres. The girl ran screaming through the rooms, General Cummings being knocked down twice in his efforts to aid her. She finally fled to the street, where her screams attracted Miss Anna Griffith and her niece, Viola, who are neighbors.

The young woman, tried to catch the burning rug and table cover, but to no avail. They could not get near her. Arthur F. Westervelt, a lad of eighteen, who lives opposite the Cummings house, joined in the pursuit of Betty, who was enveloped in flames by the time he reached her. He moved his coat around the woman and, overtaking her, placed the coat around the woman and threw her to the ground. There was an exciting scene, and screaming, and there were no men at hand to give assistance. After considerable delay an alarm of fire was sent out, but the wires were out of order, and the firemen ran up and down town to learn the place of the trouble. The burning woman was taken to the hospital. Dr. St. John says she cannot possibly recover, her body being so badly burned that the flesh fell from the body. The fire was soon put out after the firemen got to work.

General Cummings, who is nearly ninety years of age, was sent to the home of his son-in-law, W. H. Holberton. He is said to be seriously injured. General Cummings is the surviving founder of the American Academy of Deslin.

FLAMES THREATEN SYRACUSE.

DAMAGE AMOUNTING TO \$200,000 DONE AT MID-NIGHT AND THE FIRE STILL RAGING.

Syracuse, Dec. 8 (Special).—The building of Robert McCarthy & Sons, wholesale hardware dealers, and the John Single Co's paper bag manufactory burned to-night, causing a loss of \$200,000.

At midnight the flames spread to Walrath's wholesale grocery and Smith's dry goods, and it was feared that the fire was beyond control. The flames were in the heart of the city, and the principal blocks were in great danger.

At 1 a. m. the fire was under control.

SLASHED WITH A RAZOR.

A BARBER CUTS A CUSTOMER FROM EAR TO EAR—THE CROWD THREATENS TO LYNCH THE CULPRIT.

James O'Hara and Andrew Donahue were nearly murdered last evening by an Italian barber named Antonio Medella. The barber was shaving O'Hara, and a dispute arose over a bill. Medella became furious and slashed O'Hara with the razor, making a deep cut on the throat, from ear to ear, just missing the jugular vein. Before Donahue could aid O'Hara, Medella had slashed the latter twice on the forehead. Then the barber and Donahue had a hard hand-to-hand struggle. Medella was a razor and cutting his antagonists twice in the back and cutting his antagonists twice in the back and cutting his antagonists twice in the back.

Medella was taken to the hospital. The crowd threatened to lynch the culprit.

"NED" MCGOWAN DEAD.

A LEADER OF THE RUFIANS WHO WERE HUNTED OUT OF SAN FRANCISCO BY VIGILANTES.

San Francisco, Dec. 8 (Special).—Two weeks after the death of William T. Coleman, the chief of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, the body of "Ned" McGowan, who was one of the leaders of the gang of ball-box stuffers and cut-throats, was found in the city.

McGowan, who was once a judge here, and who owned considerable property, died in St. Mary's Hospital, supported in his last days by some of the men who tried their best to hang him from a gallows. Even Coleman contributed toward the support of his old enemy. It shows the curious condition of things in pioneer days in California, that a man of McGowan's "touch" Eastern record could come out here and be a member of the Vigilance Committee.

He was known in Philadelphia as a democratic ball-box stuffer, and he was clearly implicated in the robbery of a bank, which his political "pal" saved him. He then came West. McGowan got into trouble with the Vigilance Committee by his foolish love for a convict, Casey shot the shot which killed him.

When the vigilantes were organized, that boast, as well as his career in ball-box frauds, brought him to their attention, and an order was given for his arrest. McGowan learned of this and fled to San Francisco, where he was captured by the vigilantes.

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THURSTON'S SUDDEN MOVE.

HE STARTS FOR HONOLULU.

THE HAWAIIAN MINISTER STEALS A MARCH ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT DOLE.

HE WILL ARRIVE SOON AFTER WILLIS'S NEW INSTRUCTIONS REACH THE ISLANDS, AND WILL CURE THE HEAD OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO RESIST RESTORATION AND DECLARE THE INDEPENDENCE OF HAWAII.

Washington, Dec. 8.—A new and highly significant turn has been given to the Hawaiian situation by Minister Thurston's sudden departure yesterday, ostensibly for Chicago.

It was learned definitely to-night that Mr. Thurston's destination is not Chicago, but Honolulu. Stories to the effect that he has gone to Chicago to make arrangements for the display of the Hawaiian World's Fair exhibit at the Midwinter Exposition in San Francisco have been erroneously credited. Minister Thurston will not stop in Chicago longer than is necessary for the Pennsylvania road to make its Western connections. He will proceed with all possible haste to San Francisco with the intention of catching the first steamer which sails thence for Honolulu. Should nothing interfere with his present plans, he will catch the steamer which leaves San Francisco one week from to-day. With reasonable luck he should be able to communicate personally with President Dole on the 27th or 28th of this month. The Corwin is expected to reach Honolulu on the 18th or 19th, about nine days before the steamer which will carry Minister Thurston. But the Corwin is an old cutter, and her speed may be much less than it was when she was in better condition for cruising, so that the time between the arrival of the State Department's agent and Minister Thurston may be reduced to less than a week.

In his last interview with Secretary Gresham, Minister Thurston simply announced that he would leave Washington for a time, and that during his absence the Secretary of the Location, Mr. Hastings, would be the official representative of the federal in this country. Such an announcement to the Secretary of State is a part of the representative of a foreign country is customary when the foreign Minister contemplates an absence from his station here. Minister Thurston did not say to Secretary Gresham that he intended to go to Honolulu. He merely gave notice that for a period not specified the business of the Location would be transacted by Secretary Hastings. To such an arrangement, of course, no objection could be offered by Secretary Gresham. Representatives of foreign countries can at any time absent themselves from Washington without stating the reasons for their departure or the duration of their stay.

A SURPRISE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

It will no doubt be a surprise to the Administration to learn that Minister Thurston will arrive in Honolulu only a few days after the Corwin has delivered to Minister Willis the latest batch of instructions from President Cleveland. It is a fact, nevertheless, that by his projected flank movement on the Administration, Mr. Thurston will be in a position not only to inform President Dole of the real intentions and purposes of the Executive here, but to suggest practical measures which will effectively nullify the whole restoration programme.

Knowing the unwillingness of Congress to sanction any resort to armed force for the restoration of the Queen, Mr. Thurston can confidently press upon the Hawaiian Government a policy of resistance which will make the return of Liliuokalani to the throne impossible except through actual bloodshed. The adoption of such a policy by President Dole can result only in the utter failure of the Administration's present purpose of restoring by pacific means, or the embolism of Mr. Cleveland with Congress because of an unauthorized and extra-constitutional employment of military force.

TO URGE ACTION UPON PRESIDENT DOLE.

Minister Thurston's purpose, as understood here, is to urge President Dole to take immediate and positive action to make the restoration of Liliuokalani impossible without a resort to physical violence. He will vigorously assert the necessity of an instant declaration by President Dole of the absolute independence of Hawaii and the severance of all protective relations with this country. He will insist that the tender of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States was made in good faith, and that the failure of this country to accept the offer has relieved Hawaii of all obligations to await a further consideration of its case. President Dole will be urged to declare forthwith that Hawaii is a republic or some other form of independent sovereignty, in order that an end may be put to any and all interference with its domestic and foreign relations. Minister Thurston is said to entertain the belief that Germany, France and other European Powers which have important commercial relations with Hawaii will promptly assert their rights in Hawaii as soon as that country assumes an independent attitude with respect to its relations with the United States.

It is also definitely learned to-night that immediately after learning through the press the policy of the Administration toward Hawaii, Mr. Thurston started for Chicago, where he then was, and where he is expected to arrive.

HE WILL DECLARE HAWAII A REPUBLIC.

From all that can be learned President Dole and his advisers have not favorably acted upon this suggestion of the Hawaiian Minister. Still, however, it is possible, indeed, that this is the cause of the present embarrassment on the part of the Administration. Minister Thurston proposes, however, that if such action has not yet been taken, its importance to Hawaii shall be urged by every means on President Dole.

HIS ADVICE WILL BE OF GREAT VALUE.

Minister Thurston's return to Honolulu at this time will be of much value to his Government. He is thoroughly familiar with the views and purposes of the Administration. It is believed that he knows the tenor of the early and latest instructions to Minister Willis. What is of still greater advantage to the existing Government, Minister Thurston is aware of the popular sentiment in this country, condemning in unmeasured terms the Hawaiian policy of the Administration. Fortified with such information he is thoroughly prepared to speak with confidence and authority to President Dole and his Cabinet. Should he find, as it is feared by Hawaiian law here, that the Government is wavering, he will have the ability and courage to give his own opinion, and to declare his own policy.

THE BODY OF A M. SCRIBA AT PEERSKILL.

The body of A. M. Scriba, formerly bank examiner, who committed suicide yesterday afternoon in San Francisco, reached Peerskill yesterday afternoon. The burial will take place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the burying-ground of the Church of the Divine Love at Montrose. Public services will be held only at the house of the undertaker, W. H. Croft, 100 West 12th-st., New-York.

Rev. G. Crozier and James F. Bushnell viewed the body to satisfy the curiosity of the Peerskill insurance companies. The body will be taken this afternoon direct from the undertaking establishment of W. H. Croft to the church at Montrose.

FARMERS WANT WILD ANIMALS KILLED.</